The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BABCOCK, Editor and Proprietor.

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McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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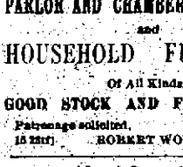

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HAIR SWITCHES, made from combings, puffs, frizzes, &c., made to order in the most

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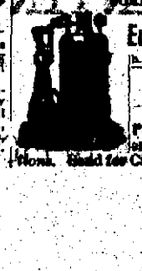

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Select Poetry.

The Two Glasses.

There sat two glasses filled to the brim,
On a rich man's table, rim to rim,
One was ruddy and red as blood,
And one was clear as the crystal flood.

Said the glass of wine to his paler brother,
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other.
I can tell of banquet and revel and mirth,
And the proudest and greatest men on earth.
Full under my touch as though struck by blight,
Where I was king, for I ruled in might.
From the heads of king I have torn the crown,
From the height of fame I've hurled men down.
I have blasted many an honest name;
I have taken virtue and given shame!
I have made the arm of the driver fall,
And sent the train from the iron rail.
I have made good ships go down at sea,
And the shrieks of the lost were sweet to me:
For they said: "Behold how great you be!
Fame, strength, wealth, genius beneath you fall,
And your might and power are over all."
'Ho! ho! pale brother,' laughed the wine,
'Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?'"
Said the water glass: "I cannot boast
Of a king dethroned or a murdered host;
But I can tell of hearts once sad,
By my crystal drops made light and glad,
Of thirst I've quenched and brows I've laved;
Of hands I've cooled and souls I've saved;
I have leaped down the valley, dashed down the mountain,
Flowed in the river and played in the fountain,
Sprung in the sunshine and sported from the sky,
And everywhere gladden the landscape and eye.
I have eased the hot forehead of fever and pain;
I have made the parched meadow fertile with grain.
I can tell of the powerful wheel of the mill,
That ground out the flour and turned at my will;
I can tell you of manhood debased by you,
That I have lifted up and crowned anew,
I cheer, I help, I strengthen and aid,
I gladden the heart of man and maid,
I set the chained wine-captive free,
And all are better for knowing me."

These are the tales they told each other,
The glass of wine and paler brother,
As they sat together filled to the brim,
On the rich man's table, rim to rim.

Miscellaneous.

'Twixt Cup and Lip.

One hot July evening in 1794, most of the little tables outside the *Cafe du Midi*, in the curious old town of Nimes, were occupied by customers who seemed to be very much of one way of thinking, and that gray not the popular one; for the language held was of a character bold indeed, and rarely heard in those days of terror, when a careless word reported in official quarters was good for the utterer's head.

"What is the news?" asked a young man, who wore his own hair long, falling to the shoulders, approaching a group apparently absorbed in a collection of newspapers lying before them, from which first one and then another would read an extract. Sometimes two quidnuncs broke into quotation simultaneously, and then it was more difficult to follow them; when it so happened that three were retailing tit-bits all together, it became well-nigh impossible to make out what any one individual was reading about; but as all wanted to declaim and none to listen, that mattered little.

The new comer, however, had a *bona fide* wish to hear, and was therefore hailed with delight.

"What is the news?"

"Good news?" "Capital news!" "Might have been better." "The wolves continue to tear one another."

"Well, but be definite, some one, please," said the last arrival.

"Merely an attempt to reach Robespierre and Collot d'Herbois with the dagger, which has failed," replied the one who was quickest with his tongue.

"But the next may succeed?" cried another; "pistols will not always miss fire, like those of Ladmiral."

"But will not these futile attempts revive the popularity of the wretches?—The poignard of Charlotte Corday defied Marat."

"That was different; Charlotte avenged humanity, but it is the enemies of the people here who have now turned upon one another."

"Hist! *Parles bas!*"

The warning voice came from a gray-headed man who had hitherto listened in silence, and as the caution ran from table to table, conversation was hushed, and all eyes turned toward an approaching figure, whose aspect was certainly somewhat sinister.

He was a short thick set man, with square, powerful shoulders, remarkably long arms and bow-legs. His broad brimmed hat was slouched forward on his close-cropped head, and the lower part of his face was enveloped in a large handkerchief, which one would imagine must have been worn for disguise rather than protection from the air on that warm evening. As he advanced along the street, he had a trick of glancing right and left with a quick motion of his small gray eyes, which by no means rendered his aspect more re-assuring. On approaching the cafe he hesitated, as though debating if he should enter and order some refreshments; but whether the [illegible] yet you owe me gratitude. [illegible] influence alone that [illegible] have been left unmolested [illegible] the last five years, and whether [illegible] exert that influence in your behalf or against you, you know best. Whether I continue to do so depends entirely on yourself. I have been sent down on a mission which has for its principal object the purging of this department from certain notorious enemies of the Republic the name of De Montreval is on the list of the proscribed, and I warn you plainly that I will no longer incur the risk of protecting you without reward. One word more. Henri Riquet has returned to France, so that [illegible] the bloodhound of the convention, [illegible] man who organized Robespierre's body-guard of assassins!"

The name; I remember him well; he is a native of Nismes, being the son of a respectable manufacturer here. He carried on the business for some time after the old man's death, but about six years ago, shortly before the trouble, he sold everything and went to Paris."

"Ah I recollect," said a bystander, "he demanded the hand of Mademoiselle de Montreval, and the proud old baron had him kicked out of the house by his servants. He left vowing vengeance, and I wonder that he has not taken it, for they say that he has terrible influence."

"Vengeance!" cried another; "he has wreaked it sufficiently on the class, if he has spared the individual, a paralytic old man whose life is a burden to him. And then, if he has generously left the head of the girl, who could not love his brightness, on her shoulders, he must at least admit his heart to blight, her life by devoting her to [illegible] Besides, who [illegible] in England, and leaving his [illegible] little sum over the mayor's table which he had appropriated, with a book in his hands, a manuscript book, the letters of which should have been written in blood.

"No good, I fear. I almost wonder why De Montreval and his charming daughter did not emigrate too."

"The old man was too infirm to travel, and mademoiselle would not leave him."

Meanwhile the principal object of this conversation continued his way through the streets, till he came to the house of the mayor, which he entered, and was received with a great show of cordiality.

"Welcome, Citizen Denoir," said the functionary, a lean, wizen-faced man, with timid eyes and a cringing manner; "welcome once more to the town which has the honor of being the place where so illustrious a patriot first saw the light."

"I do not care for compliments, Citizen Mayor; you have the letter?"

"Certainly, and your boxes, too, have arrived."

"Any dispatches?"

"Yes, several. I have had all taken to your room."

"Ah, my room. Let me see, if you please."

The mayor had appropriated the best chamber in his house for the reception of a guest he honored—or feared—so much. But Lenoir was dissatisfied, and after going over the whole establishment selected a disused, dimly-lighted little room over the stables for his residence during his stay.

"Such a miserable, melancholy hole!" remonstrated the mayor.

"Never mind that," replied Lenoir, 'it suits me; I can go in and out and receive whom I like there without observations. So just send my packages and dispatches in there, together with a table and couch of some kind, and writing materials if you please, and then give me the key of the door."

"It shall be as you wish, Citizen Lenoir. And now you will take something; you must be faint after your journey from—where did you say you made your last stay?"

"I said nothing about it. Anything will do for me—a crust of dry bread and a glass of wine—Spartan fare. I loathe your aristocratic banquets."

In spite of which sentiment the frugal democrat demolished a fowl, and made a considerable hole in a *pate de foi gras*, washing the same down with a bottle of excellent Homtzard.

When he had finished, he threw his napkin on the table and said to the host:

"The committee is not satisfied with you Citizen Mayor."

"Indeed?" stammered the poor man, turning white, "and, yet, in what can I have offended?"

"You show a lack of zeal. Now, for instance, that abominable aristocrat, Riquet, has returned to this apartment and you have not arrested him.

"Riquet! what the emigre! It is hardly possible. Pardon me, but are you sure? It seems incredible that my agents should not have recognized him."

"Oh, of course he is disguised," replied Lenoir, "but my information is correct enough—only I ought to have received it—I cannot escape; yet for old acquaintance sake I wish to afford you the chance of regaining the confidence that has been weakened. I will, therefore, give you the requisite information, by which you may have him arrested without my name appearing in it. I will allow the credit to you—no, you need not thank me, I have a hard night's work before me. If any messenger waits for me, or any dispatches arrive, let me know at once."

The mayor, when left alone, groaned. "Poor Riquet!" he said to himself, "how could he be so mad as to come back? But I must go on now, and do Lenoir's bidding. My own head depends upon it."

On the third evening from this, Julie de Montreval was sitting alone endeavoring to fix her attention on the book in her hand, when the old servant who remained faithful to them in all their troubles, announced a stranger, and presently Lenoir entered. She could not repress a shudder at the first sight of him, but mastered her feelings almost instantaneously, and asked his business.

"I have come to renew my former proposal," he replied; "stop, do not speak till you have heard me out. I am no longer in the humble position in which you knew me; I am powerful, and shall be far more so speedily, for great events are about to happen, and I shall rise with them. You are prejudiced against

[illegible] whom previously demanded the news of [illegible]

[illegible] the bloodhound of the convention, [illegible] man who organized Robespierre's body-guard of assassins!"

Talks with Grant.

Mr. John Russell Young, formerly managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, but now an *attache* of New York *Herald*, is making the tour of the world in Gen. Grant's party. From Hamburg, July 6th, Mr. Young writes to the *Herald* a page-long letter, summarizing sundry talks with the General on various important topics connected with his service as Commander and as President. Gen. Grant is always entertaining when he reviews the war and talks of the actors therein. He never magnifies his own part nor withholds praise from others. He explains that in the Wilderness campaign he weighed the plan of giving his men twelve days' rations and throwing his force between Lee and his communications, and thinks the war would have been closed a year sooner if he had made the movement and succeeded. But he was new to the command of the army of the Potomac, and the consequences of defeat would have been too serious for the country. He did not dare to take the risk. He returns to the charge that he lost 100,000 men in the Wilderness, to say that his entire loss was about 39,000—killed, wounded and missing.

Speaking of Butler's campaign, he explains that he did not mean to annoy the General when he said in his official report he had "bottled himself up." Butler was a patriotic and brave man, but "lacked the technical experience of a military education." He ascribes much of "Stonewall" Jackson's success to his fortune in not meeting commanders worthy to cope with him. He says: "If Jackson had attempted on Sheridan the tactics he attempted so successfully upon others, he would not only have been beaten but destroyed. Sudden, daring raids under a fine General, like Jackson, might do against raw troops and inexperienced commanders such as we had in the beginning of the war, but not against drilled troops and a commander like Sheridan."

General Grant says the battle of Shiloh "broke the prestige of the Southern Confederacy so far as the Western army was concerned." He gives Sherman the credit of being "the hero of Shiloh," and says the battle was not a surprise—except to the newspaper correspondents. The attack on Fort Donelson would not have been made as it was had Longstreet or Jackson or even Buckner been in command. He counted on the inefficiency of its commander, and was not mistaken. Later in the war, when experience had put the best men where they were the most needed in the rebel army, there was no more room for experiments; it was hard, earnest war.

Of Generals Sherman and Sheridan he has only words of the very highest praise. The only shadow on the long friendship between himself and Sherman was of three weeks' duration, and was occasioned by the latter's book—or rather newspaper reviews of the book. From these he thought Sherman had done wrong and spoken most inexplicably. He felt sore and could not understand it. Procuring a copy of the work he read it, and when he had finished he found it had been misrepresented, that Sherman was right and that he agreed with him in every important particular. "It was just such a book as I expected Sherman to write." It was a little too severe on certain civilian generals, but otherwise was accurate and just. Of Generals Meade, Thomas and McPherson the General speaks in high term. The South, he thinks, "taking it all in all had no better soldier than Joe Johnson." He closes his war reminiscences with a remark about the battle of Lookout Mountain that will very likely arouse discussion. He says: "The battle of Lookout Mountain is one of the romances of the war. There was no such battle and no action even worthy to be called a battle on Lookout Mountain. It is all poetry."

Touching on political topics General Grant says he was strongly pressed to be a candidate for a third term. He "was waited upon formally by a distinguished man, representing the influences that would have controlled the Republican party in the South, and asked to allow his name to be used. This request was supported by men in the Northern States whose position and character are unquestioned." His answer "was a peremptory refusal." He is "of the same opinion still" about San Domingo. If it had been acquired he would have appointed Gen. Schofield or Gen. Terry its first Territorial Governor.

Concerning Lee's surrender we quote Mr. Young's letter *verbatim*:

"We were conversing one evening about Lee's surrender. The General told the story of the memorable event. 'The night before Lee surrendered,' he said, 'I had a wretched headache—headaches to which I have been subject—nervous prostration, intense personal suffering. But, suffer or not, I had to keep moving. I saw clearly, especially after Sheridan had cut off the escape to Danville, that Lee must surrender or break and run into the mountains—break in all directions and leave us a dozen guerilla bands to fight. My campaign was not Richmond, not the defeat of Lee in actual fight, but to remove him and his army out of the contest and, if possible, to have him use his influence in inducing the surrender of Johnson and the other isolated armies. You see the war an enormous strain upon the country. Rich as we were I do not now see how we could have endured it another year even from a financial point of view. So with these views I wrote Lee, and opened the correspondence with which the world is familiar. Lee does not appear well in that correspondence—not nearly so well as he did in our subsequent interviews, where his whole bearing was that of a patriotic and gallant soldier, concerned alone for the welfare of his army and his State. I received word that Lee would meet me at a point within our lines near Sheridan's headquarters. I had to ride quite a distance through a muddy country. I remember now that I was concerned about my personal appearance. I had an old suit on, without my sword, and without any distinguishing mark of rank, except the shoulder straps of a Lieutenant-General on a woolen blouse. I was splashed with mud in my long ride. I was afraid Lee might think I meant to show him studied discourtesy by so coming—at least I thought so. But I had no other clothes within reach, as Lee's letter found me away from my base of supplies. I kept on riding until I met Sheridan. The General, who was one of the heroes of the campaign, and whose pursuit of Lee was perfect in its generalship and energy, told me where to find Lee. I remember that Sheridan was impatient when I met him—anxious and suspicious about the whole business. I feared there might be a plan to escape, that he had Lee at his feet, and wanted to end the business by going in and forcing an absolute surrender by capture. In fact, he had his troops ready for such an assault when Lee's white flag came within his lines. I went up to the house where Lee was waiting. I found him in a fine, new, splendid uniform, which only recalled my anxiety as to my own clothes while on my way to meet him. I expressed my regret that I was compelled to meet him in so unceremonious a manner, and he replied that the only suit he had available was one which had been sent him by some admirers in Baltimore and which he then wore for the first time. We spoke of old friends in the army. I remembered having seen Lee in Mexico. He was so much higher in rank than myself at the time that I supposed he had no recollection of me. But he said he remembered me very well. We talked of old times and exchanged inquiries about friends. Lee then broached the subject of our meeting. I told him my terms, and Lee, listening attentively, asked me to write them down. I took out my manifold order book and pencil and wrote them down. General Lee put on his glasses and read them over. The conditions gave the officers their side arms, private horses and personal baggage. I said to Lee I hoped and believed this would be the close of the war. That it was most important that the men should go home and go to work, and the Government would not throw any obstacles in the way. Lee answered that it would have a most happy effect and accepted the terms. I handed over my pencilled memorandum to an aide to put into ink and we resumed our conversation about old times and friends in the armies. Various officers came in—Longstreet, Gordon, Pickett, from the South; Sheridan, Ord and others from our side. Some were old friends; Longstreet and myself, for instance, and we had a general talk. Lee no doubt expected me to ask for his sword, but I did not want his sword. 'It would only,' said the General, smiling, 'have gone to the Patent Office to be worshiped by the Washington rebels.'"

The following is an interesting episode of the reconstruction period which has not hitherto seen the light:

"Your correspondent recalled a rumor current at the time about the intention of Johnson to arrest Lee. 'Yes,' said the General, 'Mr. Johnson had made up his mind to arrest Lee and the leading Southern officers. It was in the beginning of his administration when he was making speeches saying he had resolved to make all treason odious. Upon Lee's arrest he had decided. I protested again and again. It would come up in Cabinet, and the only Minister who supported my views openly was Seward. I always said that the parole of Lee protected him as long as he observed it. On one occasion Mr. Johnson spoke of Lee, and wanted to know why any military commander had a right to protect an arch-traitor from the laws. I was angry at this, and I spoke earnestly and plainly to the President. I said that as General it was none of my business what he or Congress did with General Lee or his other commanders. He might do as he pleased about civil rights, confiscation of property and so on. That did not come in my province. But a general commanding troops has certain responsibilities and duties and power, which are supreme. He must deal with the enemy in front of him so as to destroy him. He may either kill him, capture him or paroled him. His engagements are sacred so far as they lead to the destruction of the foe. I made certain terms with Lee—*the best and only terms. If I had told* him and his army that their liberty would be invaded, that they would be open to arrest, trial and execution for treason, Lee would never have surrendered, and we should have lost many lives in destroying him. Now my terms of surrender were according to military law, to the instructions of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton, and so long as Lee was observing his parole I would never consent to his arrest. Mr. Seward nodded approval. I remember feeling very strongly on the subject. The matter was allowed to die out. I should have resigned the command of the army rather than have carried out any order directing me to arrest Lee or any of his commanders who obeyed the laws. By the way, one reason why Mosby became such a friend of mine was because as 'General' I gave him a safe conduct to allow him to practise law and earn a living. Our officers in Virginia used to arrest leading Confederates whenever they moved out of their homes. Mrs. Mosby went to Mr. Johnson and asked that her husband might be allowed to earn his living. But the President was in a furious mood, and told her treason must be made odious, and so on. She came to me in distress, and I gave the order to allow Mosby to pass and repass freely. I had no recollection of this until Mosby called it to my attention."

Among Our Exchanges.

—The Oleanders love to go to Rock City on picnic excursions.

—Pittsburgh has seventy-three glass factories and twenty oil refineries.

—Only eighteen candidates for School Commissioner in the second district of Cattaraugus.

—President Hayes is expected to be one or two days at the Fair Point Assembly.

—Olean, with her many other advantages, expects soon to have a military company and a lodge of Odd Fellows.

—Mrs. Thomas B. Bryden, of Wellsboro, has received $5,000, the amount of the accident policy held by her late husband in the Traveler's Insurance Company.

—Hon. John Fertig, of Titusville, democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, visited the Northern Field a few days ago. The Hon. John was recently thrown from his horse; that's nothing, however, to the throw he will experience next November.

—On Monday the Lymansville cheese factory took in 3,415 pounds of milk, which is about an average of the quantity received each morning. It has taken in as high as 3,354 pounds. Six cheeses, averaging sixty pounds in weight, are made daily.—*Potter Enterprise.*

—The first loaded car of through freight from Niles, Ohio, to Rochester, was transferred by means of the new bolst last Thursday, from the Atlantic to the State Line road. The arrival of the car created considerable interest in Rochester, where it was greeted by a number of prominent citizens and railroad men.—*Cattaraugus Republican.*

—The surveying corps of the Equitable Pipe Line Company reached Kettle Creek on Saturday last at noon. The survey starts at Gillmore, McKean county, and Williamsport is the objective point. The line, as surveyed, runs through Homer, striking the turnpike in Summit following the turnpike until a few miles beyond Kettle Creek, and then down Youngwoman's Creek.

—T. M. Towl, Supt. of the Buffalo & New York Pipe Line Company, recently organized under the new law, is in town securing the right of way across the Reservation. The company is principally composed of New York city parties, who are attempting to procure a new route for transporting oil to New York and other eastern markets by a pipe line from Bradford to Dayton and thence to Buffalo by the Buffalo & Southwestern road. The route has been surveyed and the right of way secured for a large proportion of the distance. The route as now fixed is along the south side of the river.—*Cattaraugus Republican.*

In Re Herdic's Appeal.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Mr. Peter Herdic, the great Williamsport capitalist, lately failed, has prepared an address to the people of Pennsylvania, in which he urges them to vote for no man for Congress who does not pledge himself to the effort to take away the currency-issuing power from the national banks, so that there shall be no paper currency except what the Government furnishes, and to authorize the Government to receive the earnings of the people, and pay a low rate of interest. This last request of his is met already by the *four* per cent. loan. The first is that of the Greenbackers and the Nationals. Mr. Herdic is entitled to more respect than most people of his way of thinking, because he has followed up the principles that he professes, and his disastrous failure is due more than anything else to his confidence in these theories. Mr. Herdic believed in a currency suited to the wants of the people, just as he believed in work for all. He went on building houses all the time, whether there was any demand for them or not. While his operations were most extensive, he was building two houses for every tenant that he had. There had to be an end to this, especially when it was all done on credit. Capital put into unproductive buildings was virtually sunk for the time; but the interest account went on just the same, and finally it swamped Mr. Herdic, just as it has so many before him. He was all right as long as there was no settling-day.—When that came he was unable to meet it. Warned by his own experience, he wants the country to go on the same way; but there is a settling-day for a nation just as for the individual, and the nation must be ready to meet it or go into bankruptcy. We prefer to meet it.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—The Prince of Wales plays on the zither.

—It is better to be pun-struck than sun-struck.

—The average attendance at the Paris Exposition, is 75,000 daily.

—It is not lawful to shoot squirrels before the first of September.

—Colonel Robert Ingersoll made $30,000 by lecturing last season.

—The Khedive of Egypt and his family own 910,000 acres of land.

—Seventy-four colored people died in Pittsburgh the past six months.

—President Lincoln's exact stature was six feet three and a half inches.

—Rarus trotted the three fastest heats on record at Cleveland Saturday.

—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Altoona have disbanded.

—The total indebtedness of the city of Pittsburgh now amounts to $18,642,028.

—There are 35,000 men on the sick list in the Russian army around Constantinople.

—The Shah of Persia is an admirer of photography and will introduce it in his kingdom.

—Away up in Maine the thermometer is reported 53. It makes a man shiver to think of it.

—Hot weather advanced the price of butter in Philadelphia some five cents a pound.

The weather is frequently too warm for work, but it is never too hot for a boat race or a ball match.

—It is expected in Washington that gold coin will be in circulation in that city by the 1st proximo.

—A single firm of Sheffield, England, has this year ordered 50,000 dozen of American hayrakes.

—You can see Wales, the English sights, Ireland and Scotland at an expenditure of railway fares of about $45.

—Brass bands are found to be effective in frightening away Indians from the frontier towns in Oregon and Nevada.

—The Nevada Bank has subscribed for $1,250,000 of the new four per cents., payable in standard silver-dollars.

—Arrangements are under consideration to transport gold and silver bullion in postal cars to save expressage.

—Bids for carrying United States mails on upwards of 700 routes were closed on Saturday by the Postoffice Department.

—Dr. Gilbert, inventor of the elevated railway in use in New York, for several years practiced his profession in Corning.

—It is stated that the United States will get a large proportion of the grand prize and gold medals at the Paris Exposition.

—The Utica *Observer* informs us that Barnum is training some dogs to play base ball. The game has been tending that way for some time.

—The commissioners of Schuylkill county have offered $200 reward for the apprehension of the escaped Mollie Maguire, John Gibbons.

—A large dealer in New York says "Farmers may as well make up their minds that high prices for butter have departed, never to return."

—Dr. Lemoyne, the owner of the cremation furnace in Washington county, has just given $20,000 to a colored school in Tennessee.

—Walter H. Shupe, the New York Greenback leader, was held Saturday, as a judgment debtor. He swears he isn't worth a cent.

—Neither the Mexican nor the United States trade dollar are legal tender and when offered in payment may be lawfully refused.

—Chace, the Fall River defaulter, is scullery man in the State prison kitchen, and spends the day peeling and quartering potatoes.

—The President's private secretary, Mr. Rogers, is dangerously ill with consumption, and it is feared that he will not long survive.

—The Sheriff of Indiana county is about discouraged. There is no one in jail and times are so hard that he has been compelled to discharge all the deputies.

—Two thousand American cattle is the average weekly number arriving at Liverpool per steamer, and in that city's market the American animals have for weeks greatly predominated.

—By the recent appliance put on several of the locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the bell of the same is rung by the application of steam by the engineer.

—John W. Bowker was reared on Beacon Hill, Boston, and his family were afflicted with what is there called culture, yet he has stolen $20,000 from the Eastern Railroad Company and fled.

—Secretary Sherman denies that he is trying to drive one and two dollar bills out of circulation. *Persons* can get $100,000 in one dollar bills any day on application at the Treasury.

—Governor Hampton has withdrawn the reward offered for the arrest of the notorious Redmond, who killed the Deputy Marshal in North Carolina and then went to South Carolina, because he says he is satisfied that Redmond is innocent.

—The attorney for the Chinese is preparing a letter to President Hayes showing that for the past two years the death rate of the Chinese exceeded the immigration by five hundred, and the number of Chinese on the Pacific coast does not exceed 65,000

—The harvest in Nebraska this year will be the largest known. The wheat crop will not fall short of fifteen million bushels. The corn crop will reach fifty million bushels, the oat crop seventy-six million bushels, barley crop three millions, rye one million.

—Bars of pure gold weighing twenty ounces each have been plowed up at or near Lexington, N. C., to the value of some $10,000. It is supposed to be the proceeds of a stage robbery committed some forty-five years ago, when the thieves hid the metal.

—A sailor named McCormick, convicted of stealing an anchor, has been whipped publicly at Hampton, Va., by the negro constable of the town, being the first white man to undergo punishment under the act which went into effect in the Old Dominion on the 1st instant.

—The flouring mills industry of the United States is said to rank next to iron.—The number of mills is over 25,000, affording employment to 97,000 men, whose annual wages are about $20,000,000, and turning out yearly about 50,000,000 barrels of flour, of which about 4,000,000 are exported to foreign countries.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., August 1, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of M. V. CHADWICK, of Smethport borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of P. M. FULLER, of Bradford township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Having nothing to defend, let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. H. M. HOYT.

NO MORE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

The thirteenth plank in the platform of the so-called National-Greenback-Labor party is as follows: "We are opposed to any further issue of interest-bearing bonds in the United States for any purpose whatever." This remarkable declaration is susceptible of but one interpretation, and that is that its authors and indorsers are incapable of comprehending the purport of their own language. The Secretary of the United States Treasury is issuing a 4 per cent. bond to take the place of the 6 per cent. Government securities, by which an annual saving of 2 per cent. is gained to the people. Yet here are a pretentious, so-called party, who, if in power, would stop the issue of all bonds, including those now being issued, by which a saving of one-third of the interest now paid will be made.

HOW IS IT NOW.

With our annual exports of domestic products $200,000,000 in excess of imports, with $200,000,000 of coin in the United States Treasury, and the mints all running to the extent of their capacity, thus adding daily to the aggregate now on hand, *in addition* to the weekly receipts of coin and bullion coming into the country from abroad, how is it now in reference to the prospect for speedy resumption? Where are the anti-resumptionists and resumption-act repealers? With resumption once established, shrinkage of property brought to a close, public confidence restored, and the country blessed by Providence with one of the largest returns of agricultural products ever recorded, who will doubt that our industries will immediately feel the effects? All things indicate that the dawn of a period of solid and wide spread prosperity is now looming above the horizon, and that ere long the nation will be in the full enjoyment of great industrial activity.

THE MAINE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Maine held their State Convention yesterday. There was a full delegation from the entire State, and the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The platform does not dodge the financial question, but is a square, decided and emphatic demand for the upholding of National honor and honesty. The financial plank of the platform, as follows, was adopted with enthusiasm:

The Republican party is committed to unremitting efforts not only to secure the legitimate results of the war, the sovereignty of the Union, the rights of all citizens and the free and untrammaled right of suffrage, but also to redeem the pledges which the Government made to those who furnished the means or gave their services to redeem the Union. Whether those pledges are in the form of bonds or greenback notes, we insist that both forms of the debt of the nation shall be paid with the same fairness and integrity with which an honest man seeks to pays his individual debts.

We demand honest money for the people. Our currency must be made as good as coin and redeemable in it. The Government promised this. The Republican party has legislated to perform it, and in the course of resumption, now nearly accomplished, there must be no steps sideways or backwards.

Running on the *Economical Plan.*

The statement made some days ago by a Democratic newspaper, and copied into nearly all the papers of that party in the State, that Col. Quay, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had made an assessment on those holding appointments under the Federal government for campaign purposes, and had announced that the campaign was "desperate," is, we are authoritatively informed, flatly untrue. He has as yet made no assessments upon office holders, State or national, issued no circular addressed to them, and consequently has not advised them that the campaign is desperate; nor has any money been contributed by them to the committee. On the contrary he gives it as his implicit belief that the Republican State ticket and a Legislature largely Republican will be elected in November.—*Phila. Press.*

THE Democratic headquarters in Philadelphia are in the possession of a constable because of unpaid rent.

THE tramp sits on the fence in the grain lands of Iowa and the farmer hurls at him from the field not stones and imprecations, but offers of two dollars and fifty cents per diem if he will hop down and go to work. Is this why Kearny is coming east, and is this why the country is running down grade to the dogs?—*Phila. Times.*

CONTINENTAL MONEY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in alluding to Mr. Butler's Newburyport Fourth of July oration on the finances, does not think there can be any parallel drawn between the old Continental note and the secure "paper bridge" which carried us over the war of the Rebellion. It says:

"When the Continental money was issued by the Congress of that day that body had no financial power, and very little of any sort, in fact. It could neither assess nor levy taxes; it could not regulate trade nor imposts, nor public roads, nor inland navigation; it had no power to execute punishments except in the military department; it could institute no general judicial powers. It was a provisional government, so dependent on the will of the respective States that any one of these could and did block its enactments at pleasure. (The single veto of Rhode Island denied the establishment of an impost of five per cent. on imported goods, a measure which had been ratified by all the other States, and which, as unanimity was a necessary condition, had to be dropped.) It could not tax the people to maintain the war, nor raise a revenue by tariff, internal or foreign; so the only way open to it was to *create* money out of paper, enforce its circulation as a military necessity, and after that—the deluge. The several States followed in the same road. In 1775, immediately after the battle of Lexington, the first emission of Continental Colonial bills was prepared. Twenty-eight citizens of Philadelphia were appointed to sign and number the bills, and each gentleman was allowed one dollar and a third for each thousand of bills signed by him. Treasurers were appointed to go from State to State and collect gold and silver in exchange for bills, whose standard of value was the Spanish milled dollar; the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania was incited to take vigorous and speedy steps to punish all those who refused to make the exchange, and Virginia and the other States were implored to turn in their specie to the Congressional chest in exchange for bills.

"In 1776, still laboring under difficulties, the plan of a lottery was devised, to sell the tickets for specie and pay the prizes in Treasury notes, bearing four per cent. interest; but this did not meet with any general acceptance; so a fresh issue of paper money was the only immediate resource. The whole amount of paper money issued during the Revolutionary war was three hundred millions of dollars. Of this Congress, in various ways, from time to time, cancelled one-third; so that two hundred millions were left to bear the gradual depreciation (glorified by Mr. Butler) which came of this too rapid and unsubstantial emission.—Congress attempted to fix the scale of value at forty for one, but the exchangeable rate lessened from day to day, until it reached one thousand for one, when they ceased to circulate.

"The point of departure from Mr. Butler's argument lies in the value of the funded debt of the public securities of that first Congress. These consisted of obligations or bonds bearing interest at six per cent., and were entirely distinct in character and tenor from the money bills, which bore no interest and were used altogether as currency. The value of these certificates rose to par at the adoption of the present Constitution in 1780, when they were funded, together with the claims held by the several States against the national exchequer, amounting to twenty-one million five hundred thousand dollars, the whole, computing with it the arrears of six years' unpaid interest, amming up to ninety-four millions of dollars. This was Hamilton's measure, carried through amid considerable opposition, but successful, as the event proved. Of this ninety-four millions a part was made to bear interest at six per cent. immediately; a part postponed without interest for ten years, and then to bear six per cent.; the remainder on immediate interest at three per cent. As the nation applied itself to the payment of its debts these bonds were paid off, the last of the three per cents. being extinguished in Jackson's time. Had it continued the manufacture of paper money, bearing no interest and no obligation, and flooding the country with stuff as worthless as the old Continental currency grew to be, it is pretty certain that it would never have attained the flood of prosperity that enabled it to distribute among the States from the national exchequer twenty-eight millions of dollars in solid cash."

Are Imported Agricultural Products Subject to Duty.

Certainly they are. Our customs-tariff provides as carefully for the farmer in this respect as for any other class of producers. The tariff is as follows:

Animals	20 per cent
Barley, per pound	2 cents
Barley, per bushel	15 cents
Beans	10 per cent
Beef, per pound	1 cent
Butter, per pound	4 cents
Cheese, per pound	4 cents
Corn, per bushel	10 cents
Corn meal	10 per cent
Fruit, green	10 per cent
Hops, per pound	5 cents
Lard, per pound	3 cents
Linseed, per bushel	20 cents
Mutton	20 per cent
Milk	10 per cent
Oatmeal, per 100 pounds	50 cents
Oats	20 per cent
Peas, per bushel	10 cents
Peas, for seed	25 per cent
Pork, per pound	1 cent
Potatoes, per bushel	15 cents
Poultry	10 per cent
Rice, cleaned, per pound	1½ cents
Rice, uncleaned, per pound	1 cents
Rye, per bushel	15 cents
Rye flour	10 per cent
Sausages	20 per cent
Tallow, per pound	1 cent
Tomatoes	10 per cent
Tow, of hemp or flax	$10 per ton
Vegetables, not enumerated	10 per cent
Wheat, per bushel	20 cents
Wool, 24 to	28 cents
Yarns, 20 to	40 cents

These are the customs-tariff safeguards of the farmer against heavy importations of agricultural products from Canada and other agricultural portions of the American continent. At the time the tariff was increased in 1861 extensive preparations were being made in Baltimore to import flour from France on a large scale, to compete with our own *home product*. The apprehension of a duty on flour prevented the scheme from being carried into operation.

WHILE we are talking of an "absolute paper dollar," which is always to be at par, we should remember that the Mexican dollar is worth just its bullion value, about ninety-one cents; and still it has the stamp of the government upon it.

MASON A NATIONAL BANK MAN.—Why did Samuel E. Mason, the Greenback Labor candidate for Governor, transfer his stock in the First National Bank of Mercer to another party (Mrs. M.) on or about the time of his nomination?—*Pittsburgh Critic.*

Five Points Well Taken.

First—The Republican party originated the greenback currency.

Second—The Democrats denounced the Legal-Tender Act as unconstitutional at the time of its passage.

Third—The Democratic Supreme Court Judges decided the act unconstitutional, the Republican Judge holding directly opposite views. It is only a few years since the Democratic press was denouncing General Grant for packing the Supreme Court of the United States, as they said, on the question.

Fourth—Mr. Fort, a Republican member of Congress, introduced the joint resolution to prohibit the further retirement of greenbacks which was adopted by both Houses; and resumption now only means that the holder of a greenback can have the specie if he prefers it after next January. The greenback so redeemed cannot be retired or cancelled or destroyed, but, under the law, must continue to be a part of the currency of the country. This puts an end to contraction. So far from being hostile to the Republican party, the real greenback people throughout the country will naturally support the party which gave that currency an existence, and which, by law, continues it in existence.

Fifth—The Republican Senate voted to make greenbacks receivable for customs dues; the House refused to concur. In the last hours of the session, the House went through the form of passing a similar measure when they knew it was too late for it to pass the Senate. They took good care not to pass the Senate proposition, which would have ended the matter and totally destroyed the premium on gold.

GEN. GRANT'S Fourth of July speech, delivered at an American dinner in a country hotel, near Hamburg, and reported by Mr. Young for the *Herald*, is about as neat as anything the ex-President has done in the oral line. It is not elaborate, but it is meatly, modest, terse and epigramatic. In fact, we beg to present it to our readers entire:

MR. CONSUL AND FRIENDS:—I am obliged to you for the kind manner in which you drink my health. I share with you in all the pleasure and gratitude which Americans so far from home should feel on this anniversary. But I must dissent from one remark of our Consul, to the effect that I saved the country during the recent war. If our country could be saved or ruined by the efforts of any one man, we should not now be celebrating our Fourth of July. There are many men who would have done far better than I did under the circumstances in which I found myself during the war. If I had never held command; if I had fallen; if all our generals had fallen, there were ten thousand behind us who would have done our work just as well, who would have followed the contest to the end and never surrendered the Union. Therefore it is a mistake and a reflection upon the people to attribute to me, or to any number of us who held high commands, the salvation of the Union. We did our work as well as we could, and so did hundreds of thousands of others. We deserve no credit for it, for we should have been unworthy of our country and of the American name if we had not made every sacrifice to save the Union. What saved the Union was the coming forward of the young men of the nation. They came from their homes and their fields, as they did in the time of the Revolution, giving everything to the country. To their devotion we owe the salvation of the Union. The humblest soldier who carried a musket is entitled to as much credit for the results of the war as those who were in command. So long as our young men are animated by this spirit there will be no fear for the Union.

ANOTHER call of bonds—the ninth since May 1st. And each one saves the people a hundred thousand dollars a year in interest. Certainly Mr. Secretary Sherman is doing exceedingly well with his popular four-per cent. loan. His success seems to show that less negotiating with syndicates and an earlier appeal to the people might have been a good thing for the Government finances.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GENERAL SHERMAN did not consent that his eldest son should become a Catholic priest. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: When of age, a few months ago, he astonished his parents by stating his purpose, and told his father that his passage was already engaged to Europe, and that he proposed to attend an English Jesuit school. The incident was a very painful one to the General, and the action of the young man has not in any form met with his approval.

THE Earl of Beaconsfield's grandfather was a very practical man, and having realized a fortune in business he retired to a life of luxurious and elegant ease at Bradenham House, Bucks. He was the friend of Walpole, and a distinguished company of ten met at his house. He is said to have had the greatest contempt for the dreamy literary pursuits of his son Isaac, who was the first to render the name of Disraeli famous. His grandson is said to possess some of his characteristics.

FORTY-SIX applicants for office advertise their cards in the papers of Chester county.

DR. WILLIAM H. EGLE, of Harrisburg, had the pleasure of cocking his feet up against his own vine and fig tree the other day and reading his own obituary in a Pittston paper.

IN THE event of ex-Gov. Curtin becoming the Labor-Reform-Greenback candidate for Congress in the Centre district, Col. A. K. M'Clure will stump the district, and tell the people how he and Curtin repealed the tonnage tax, and excoriated the Pennsylvania railroad of over a million dollars due taxation.

THE National candidate for Supreme Judge in New York was recently editor of "Brick" Pomeroy's *Democrat*. In an anxious search for a statesman and a jurist he was the only man who turned up. Alas, alas!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain Remedy ever used. Yes, a positive cure! Seldom Cough and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons.

POST HOSPITAL, Fort Marshall, Baltimore, I have used the Samaritan Remedy, and have found it effectual.

ALFRED C. BOWERS, Surgeon 5th New York Volunteers.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.—They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have doubted of being cured at once use the Samaritan's Gift. Sent by mail to any address. Price Male package, $2.00; Female, $3 00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co. Proprietors, 918 Race St., Phila. Pa.

Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of the Duke Center and Kinzua Plank Road Co.:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above named Company will be held on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1878, at the Law Office of S. E. Cheeseman, in Duke Center, at which meeting a vote will be taken as to whether the capital stock of said Company shall be increased.

Dated Duke Center, July 24, 1878.

I. S. ANDERSON, Pres't.
S. E. CHEESEMAN, Sec'y. 32-4m

Miscellaneous.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport Sept. 3d and 4th.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK, BUILDING TIMBER, FLOORING, SIDING, SHINGLES, and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD, C. H. WOLTERS. } v15 n21

LIVERY AND

Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS AND

ELCTROTYPERS,

FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT.

No. 18 Swan Street, Lewis Block,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Jos. H. Matthews, } *Of the late firm of Matthews & Warren*
Wm. P. Northrup, } *The business powers with Mr. Chandler*
1320 y1 *(by Chandler*

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale

THE WILLIAMS LOT & STORE

now occupied by him in Smethport borough, Pa.

15-39-3t W. S. BROWNELL.

Miscellaneous.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v16-6-1y J. McNULTY.

BUFFALO

Type & Electrotype

FOUNDRY,

36 & 38 West Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FROM THE BEST MATERIAL AND FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ALSO MAILING TYPE.

N. LYMAN'S SONS, - Prop's.

1288-1y

The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S

SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS, TEA and COFFEE CANS, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

GREAT

SUMMER RESORT

JUST OPENED AT

ROCK VIEW.

G. W. SCHWENKE : Prop'r

This splendid Resort is situated on the

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN RAILWAY,

about half way between Olean and Bradford.

Travelers, Tourists, Pleasure and Picnic Parties

will find it the most Pleasant Resort ever visited. It is under the management of the little man that runs five Hotels.

BOND

LIQUOR STORE

East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.

Wines, Liquors, Tobacco & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of James Taylor, deceased.

The undersigned appointed Auditor in the matter of the above estate upon exceptions to the accounts of executors filed, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 5th day of August, at 1 p. m., at the office of Hamlin & Gordon, in Smethport, Pa., where all parties interested may attend and be heard. J. C. JOHNSON,

Smethport, Pa., July 15, 1878. Auditor.

H. F. BARBOUR,

Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

THE STEAM JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have unusual facilities for doing Druggists' Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

CHEAP

KANSAS LAND!!

We own and control the Railway Lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre, on easy terms of payment. These lands are of the very best quality and are located in the best winter wheat and stock growing district of the United States. Alternate sections of Government land can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers. Members of our firm reside at WAKEENEY and will show lands at all times. A pamphlet giving full information of soil, climate, water supply, railroad, &c., will be sent free on request. Address WARREN, KERNEY & CO.,

186 Dearborn street, Chicago,

15-52m1 Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas

GET YOUR

PRINTING

AT THE

MINER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STOCK AT NEW PRICES!

CASH AND LOW FIGURES.

Having just placed on our counters a full and entirely new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at greatly reduced prices we are able to do better by our patrons than ever before. Our stock of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

is superior in quality and make, and we call attention to the following very low prices, as sample figures:

Men's Full Suits	$4 50 to $17 00
Boys' Suits	$3 00 to $8 00
Gents' Boots	$2 50 to $5 00

WE HAVE ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' SHOES & GAITERS

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES BELOW COMPETITION.

WE ARE OFFERING A FULL LINE OF

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Grocery Department

IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

SUGARS	9 to 11c	PRUNES	12½c
SYRUPS	70 to 90c	SUGAR-CURED HAMS	13c
TEAS	25 to 90c	SALT PORK	9c
COFFEES	23 to 35c	LARD	11c
DRIED APPLES	7c	OAT MEAL	5c
PEELED PEACHES	15c	CHOICE BUTTER	16c

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and MILLINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET. SMETHPORT.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No. ..... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at places of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. } TYLER G. FISH, HOWER D. FISH, Jos. C. HOSKINS. } FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER to

FISH BROS. & CO, Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

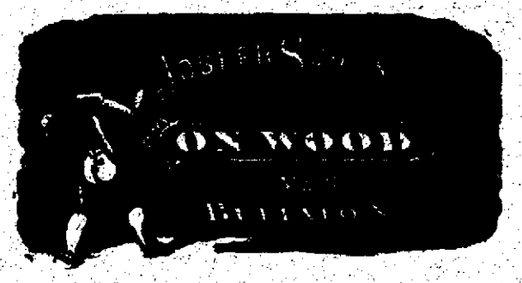
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.



Mechanical Work a Specialty.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., August 1, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

G. M SMITH, Sec'y. W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITEHEAD, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner School house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—P. R. Cotter, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. M. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

Com'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—M L Armstrong

Asst Burgess.—H L McCoy

Council.—G M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht A Backus N W Abbey J C Hamlin

Constable.—H. L. Buringame.

School Directors.—L Rogers S D Hamlin H L Knapp E O Brown R Sartwell L Burlingame

Overseers.—E F Waller O W Gallup

Justices.—O M Smith F Ford

Auditors.—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

Our Traveling Agent.

Mr. J. WILLETT SMITH is the authorized agent and solicitor of the MINER. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertising and job work, and to make collections. Orders through him will receive prompt and careful attention. We bespeak for him a courteous reception from all our personal and business friends.

—Knapp, the livery man, has taken a vacation.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Tionesta, Forest county, has several cases of small pox.

—We keep on hand and furnish to order any and every kind of legal blanks.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Several of our citizens are supposed to have urgent business at Buffalo this week.

—S. J. Gifford has the contract of putting in the wood work of Sprague's brick building.

—We have just put in a full stock of Notary Blanks in our Legal Blank Department.

—The dedication services of the Presbyterian church at Kane promise to be of unusual interest.

—Twelve prisoners in the jail and no water, was the pleasant report of the Sheriff on Monday.

—Picard, the baker, delivers cake, pie, bread and groceries to his customers every evening by means of a neat and tasty delivery wagon.

—The carpenters of this borough have been very busy this season. S. J. Gifford alone has had eighteen men in his employ all the season.

—It is a good rule with a newspaper man to trade with those who trade with him, and it is a rule we have always adhered to when possible.

—The Smethport B. B. C. got away with the Clermonts again to-day with a score of 29 to 16. The boys are naturally very much elated.

—The *Era* of Monday did its level best to give the Hulings well a black eye. At last accounts the well is reported to be able to survive the shock.

—We began to entertain serious doubts regarding the Hulings well until we observed that "J. J. M." of the *Derrick* called it a "duster." The well is no doubt a good one.

—Now that the Commissioners have disposed of the hay in the Court House square, we would suggest that they hire some one to cut the burdocks and other unsightly weeds around the building.

—Although "no presents" was printed on the invitations to the Forest-Hamlin wedding, the bride was nevertheless the recipient of many beautiful and costly tokens of affection from numbers of her friends.

—A witness being cross-questioned lately, swore that he was in the habit of associating with every grade of society, from lawyers up. The lawyer who "had him in hand" gasped out "That's all!" and sat down.

—The business man who cares so little for patronage that he wont ask for it by means of an advertisement don't deserve to have any—and he don't get it generally, unless he has a monopoly and no enterprising rivals.

—Drilling on Rogers & Co.'s well, on the Rogers farm, Potato creek was commenced this week. Mr. R. informed us yesterday that they were down about 100 feet, and going in the direction of oil, gas or salt water at a lively rate.

—C. M. Davis, of Sawyer City, is in town. Our reporter who was dispatched to interview him upon national and psychological topics immediately upon his arrival was still wrestling with the "subject in hand" at the time of going to press.

—A little three year old son of Chas. Keefer came very near drowning in the mill race yesterday. The little fellow was rescued by Mr. Picard just before it was too late. Another little boy of Mr. Keefer's came near drowning in the same place last summer.

—Rarus, who made such wonderful time a few days ago at Cleveland, in trotting in the 2:25 class, at Bath, five years ago, was distanced in the second heat, and the same season was beaten badly at Hornellsville. He ought to go there and recover his laurels.

—See notice of Teachers' Institute in another column. It opens on the 27th of this month.

—"Go West, young man!" exclaims the Norristown *Herald*. "It is a charming place. Those who do not freeze to death in winter, get sun struck in summer. The others get killed by a tornado."

—The town of Nunda has been sued by the administrators of Lewis Williams who was killed by the capsizing of a load of lumber a few months ago. The plaintiffs claim that the accident was caused by an unsafe road and want $5,000.

—A scaffolding at the new State Insane Asylum, in North Warren, Pa., gave way last week Tuesday, precipitating eight workmen to the ground below. The unfortunate men fell upon a mass of stone and iron, and several were fatally injured.

—Cards of invitation have been issued to the relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Redfield to celebrate the fifth anniversary of their wedding day, or their Wooden Wedding, at the residence of Mrs. R.'s father, Hon. B. D. Hamlin, next Monday evening. A large number of invitations have been issued, and an old fashioned "grand good time" is anticipated.

—Haskill & Gifford make their bow to their many friends and patrons by a new advertisement in this issue enumerating some of the many bargains they have to offer. This firm is achieving success by always keeping a full stock and giving their customers the benefit of every advantage in the market. They invite custom by advertising in their home paper; custom goes where it is invited, and thus their trade is constantly increasing.

—Caleb Sweazey, one of Emporium's best citizens, died at that place a few days ago, the funeral taking place on Tuesday, conducted by the Knights Templar. He was long a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was held in the highest esteem not only by the members of that Order but by every one who knew him. His remains were taken to Ithica for interment and were accompanied there by six of his brother Knights.

—A sinner is often of more practical service to the cause of religion than a dozen Sunday saints. We suppose that our neighbor, E. V. Chadwick, though a candidate for Sheriff, does not pretend to be anything but a sinner, yet when Rev. Whiteside failed to get a mouthful of hay from the "brethren" for his horses this sinner stepped forward voluntarily and put a load in his barn. Ev. always had a soft spot in his heart for the clergy.

—George Washington was a card-player, and the record of "his losses and gains at cards," is set down with scrupulous care, among other business transactions in an old private ledger which the government has just bought, with $13,000 worth of old chairs and bedsteads, and stowed away in the Lunatic Asylum at Washington. And so passes away the glamour of saintliness about the head of another forefather.

—The Greenback delegates elected Saturday of last week, in the several election districts of the county met in convention at the Court House, Williamsport, Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The Convention was a very full one, at least all the delegates names were answered to when called, and the following ticket was placed in nomination:

Congress—Prof. J. F. Davis.
President Judge—G. W. Youngman.
Senator—Charles D. Eldred.
Assembly—John Gass, Peter Reader, Dr. Stickel.
Treasurer—N. R. Keys.
Register and Recorder—John R. Botts.
Commissioners—William Cowden, Ellis Douty.
Coroner—Dr. Wm. Eves.
Auditors—John McAnerney, George W. Webb.

An Unfortunate Accident.

Just as we go to press we learn that Rev. O. J. Rose, pastor of the Baptist church of this place, while fixing a fence to keep his cow enclosed, fell accidentally striking on a small stump or stub with such force as to break two of his ribs. It is a very unfortunate accident for him and he has the sympathy of the entire community.

Taking a Vacation.

Rev. J. C. Whiteside and family departed this week for Silver Lake, where they have a cottage, boat, and other incidentals to genuine rest, recreation and enjoyment. They will remain three weeks. The Rev. W. is an earnest, faithful and industrious worker, and we know of no one who has a better title to throw off for a time the care of obdurate sinners and half-saved saints.

A New Law.

County Commissioners will henceforth be required, before entering upon their official duties, to give a bond with securities to be approved by the Court of Quarter sessions of the same county, or by one of the judges thereof, and in such penalty as the said court shall deem sufficient, but not less than two thousand dollars each, for the faithful discharge of all duties enjoined upon them by law; and for the faithful and legal appropriation of all county and other moneys which the said Commissioners have any authority to draw out of the county treasury upon checks or orders given by them, or over which they have control; the said bonds to be taken in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the use of the county, and shall be acknowledged before the Recorder of Deeds of the same county and recorded in his office at the cost of the county.

Treat for Old P. R. R. Engineers.

We are indebted to the Johnstown *Tribune* for the following: The Pennsylvanianis railroad company have tendered their old locomotive engineers, such as Andrew Purcell, James Westfall, Henry Cassidy, and a whole host whose names will suggest themselves to railroad men, and the wives of the same, a grand excursion to New York, Cape May, a trip up the Hudson, and return by Watkins' Glen, Niagara Falls, etc., all expenses to be paid by the corporation. It is designed to organize the expedition about the middle of September and of course the treat will be a rare one for the faithful employees who have been true to the interests of the company through years. The old engineers will enjoy a week or two of recreation, and it is a graceful act on the part of the corporation to afford them this opportunity to get off from their arduous duties for a brief spell.

An Auspicious Wedding.

The spacious and hospitable residence of Hon. B. D. Hamlin was crowded with relatives, friends and neighbors at 10 o'clock this morning to witness the giving in marriage of Mollie, youngest daughter of the host and hostess, to Mr. John Forrest. For many weeks this coming event has been looked forward to with unusual interest and the happiest anticipations. Miss Mollie has been one of the favorite, as well as favored young ladies of the borough, beloved by all who knew her: Mr. Forrest, although but a few years recently a permanent resident, has gained the thorough respect and confidence of all by his excellent character and habits and his superior business qualifications. Both are, as they should be, loyally devoted to each other and thus we can properly term it an "auspicious wedding."—auspicious of a happy and prosperous wedded life. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. Q. Miller, of the Episcopal church. The ceremony, always beautiful, was on this occasion of unusual solemnity, without a tinge of sadness. Many of the family, as well as the young friends of the bride, could not restrain the happy, sympathetic tears. Then came the congratulations which were heartily indulged in—as were the elegant and bountiful refreshments that followed. In addition to the large assembly of young and old of the borough, there were present many friends from abroad, from Clermont, Port Allegany, Buffalo, Antrim, Washington and other points, and the time was pleasantly occupied until train time in social converse and the renewal and making of acquaintances. The bride and groom left on the 2 o'clock train for a brief visit to Chautauqua Lake, carrying with them the best wishes of a host of friends.

A Troublesome Charge.

On Saturday of last week, an unfortunate man by the name of Geo. Brown, was committed to the county jail by the poormasters of Sergeant township, on the charge of being a dangerous lunatic. He is a young man, apparently not over 30 years of age, and we understand has a wife living in Elk county. As near as we can learn he was injured in the Clermont mines some months ago by a falling stone or mass of dirt, after which he manifested symptoms of derangement and removed to Ridgway, Elk county. The poormasters of that locality had him conveyed to this county and the poormasters of Sergeant returned him. He was again returned to this county, when upon legal advice he was brought before Justice Smith of this borough and committed. That he is a dangerous lunatic—to himself if not to others—is beyond question. Since being confined in the jail he has required constant care and watchfulness. The next morning after he was first locked up one of the deputies opened his cell door and found a full stream of water running from the water pipe, and the floor covered with water to the depth of two or three inches. Brown was in the meantime busily engaged washing his pantaloons! Monday he tore up his bedclothes and threw them out of his cell window. He also jumped from the second floor of the corridor, over the railing, down to the first floor. He landed on his hands and knees on a large table, which very fortunately for him was standing in the way of his descent, otherwise he would have struck the stone floor and suffered severe if not fatal injuries. It seems to us a cruel thing that a person in his condition should be confined in jail, where he cannot possibly have the care and medical attendance that his case demands. The longer he remains there the worse will be his condition. It is not likely that the poormasters understand their duties and powers, otherwise they would have had him transferred to the asylum at once. The question as to where the poor fellow belongs—whether in Elk or McKean—will probably have to be settled by the courts, but this need not prevent his being placed at once where he will receive needed care and attendance.

LATER.—Since the above was in type we learn that the poormasters of Sergeant township have taken measures to have Brown transferred to the asylum as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Settled.

The case of Taylor vs. Helwig, which has been in the courts in every conceivable shape for several months, was to have been tried before arbitrators last week Friday. After the case had been opened the parties came together through their counsel, and finally agreed upon a settlement of all their difficulties, which was the most sensible course that could have been taken. It is worthy of notice that the lawyers upon both sides, with possibly one exception, were as anxious to have the case in all its features settled and forever buried as were any of the parties. B. D. Hamlin and J. C. Backus were for the plaintiff, and S. W. Smith and P. R. Cotter for the defendant.—Backus was disposed to be a little belligerant and to fight it out on that line if it took a *lifetime*, but finally assented to the settlement.

Religious.

There will be a two-day meeting on Cole Creek, commencing Friday evening of this week and continuing over Sunday. There will also be another two-day meeting at Frisbee a week later, also at Farmers Valley still a week later, making three series of meetings, closing the year's labor of the pastor. The public are cordially invited, and a special invitation is extended to clergymen of all denominations.

J. H. SMITH.

Church Dedication.

The services of dedication of the Presbyterian church of Kane, will be held on the 10th of August (next week Saturday,) at 4 p.m. The services will be of unusual interest, and among the friends who have promised their attendance will be Senator Cameron and Judges Williams and Wetmore. There will be return trains in the evening to Warren, Wilcox and Ridgway. All are cordially invited.

Best Time on Record.

The now acknowledged King of the Turf, Rarus, made the fastest time on record, for three consecutive heats, at Cleveland last week. He made the three heats alone in the special trial against time in 2.14½, 2.15 and 2.14. It is believed that he will make even a better record at Buffalo this week.

THE RUSSIAN OIL FIELD.

A Ten Thousand Barrel Well.

As a matter of interest to those of our readers who do not see the Oil City *Derrick*, we copy from that paper portions of a letter written by one of a party of yong men from Beaver City who secured employment in the Russian Oil field several months ago:

RAKU June 16, 1878.

* * * We left Baker on the 13th, and took up our quarters in the town of Ballaconnie, which is the centre of the oil producing region. We will begin work in about five days and put the first well down at this place. Hands are now at work pulling the drive pipe from a well which was found to be dry at a depth of 346 feet. Their method of drawing pipe is somewhat slower than that used in Pennsylvania, they having worked a whole day in raising a pipe sixteen inches. The first well which we are to drill will be located within ten feet of this dry hole. They were over a year in drilling the well to a depth of 346 feet, and are credited with good time. Compared with the quick work in America, they have a slow and very poor way of drilling here. They use iron pole tools one and three-quarter inches in diameter and make an eight inch hole by putting a kind of hollow reamer, which is made something after the style of the bit of an augur. It cuts and pushes the earth up into the hollow part of the tool. The whole weight of the tools is supported by the bit, which is twisted around. As often as six inches is bored the tools are drawn and the drillings taken from the bit in the form of a cylinder, six inches long and pressed hard as stone. The drillings show that the rock is a kind of black slate, which will cut like cheese with our sharp edged tools. On some of the wells they use a kind of beam, to which they hitch the tools with a kind of temper screw. A group of coolies pull it down and allow it to fly back. It pulls so hard and the motion is so slow that they make poor time in drilling. Very few wells are drilled in less than a year, and those over 300 feet in depth generally take much longer.

In this field there are a large number of wells down and a great many drilling. The derricks are as thick as they were around Petroleum Centre in her palmy days. Some of the wells are very good ones. We saw one flowing the other morning that only flows twice a week, and four hours at a time. She flowed at the rate of *ten thousand barrels a day*. There was a stream of oil running from her as large as Hay's Run. A solid stream of oil free from gas and froth was forced into the air to a height of seventy-five feet. They have no connections with the wells at all, but allow them to flow on the ground. Ditches dug around the wells conduct the oil to holes made in the ground which serve the purpose of tanks. The oil is bailed out of wells which do not flow.—Some flow every half hour on being agitated with bailers. The bailer is the only means they have of getting oil from a well which does not flow. If many of these wells had tubing and casing in them they would pump 300 barrels per day. There seems to be any amount of oil in the ground, but their methods of getting it out will admit of extensive improvement. They have engines at some of the drilling wells, but only use them for drawing tools. Much more time is spent in drawing tools than in drilling. Where no engines are used they draw tools as they used to pull rods in Pennsylvania in the olden time. Bull wheels are unknown, simply a shaft with poles through it is used. The derricks are dwarfs compared with those which dot the Clarion field. They are but thirty-five feet high, the first fifteen feet being built of stone. The wood portion is placed on the stone foundation and boarded. Over here they expect to stay a while when they start a well. In this quarter there are no rebates or drawbacks on transportation. Thus far there is free and open competition in transporting the crude. Their way of hauling the oil to the refinery strikes an American as being a queer one. They carry a large part of it in hog skins and the remainder in barrels five feet long. The carts used have wheels ten feet in diameter and are drawn by a single horse. One barrel or six hog skins can be loaded on each cart. Early in the morning you can see strings of these carts, some of them a mile long, and each one of the many making more noise than a threshing machine. A pipe line has been laid from the fields to the refinery, but up to the present the pump will not work. It is generally conceded that there will be a row if the machine can be made to do its work as the teamsters will be thrown out of employment. The line was torn up twice while it was being laid.

The timber for the rigs is what plays the devil with us. In all the timber which has been sent here there is not a stick cut as it should be. We will have a hard time to get a rig out of it, as it is out every way but the right way. We cannot get a stick which will stand the three and a half inch tools, and will be obliged to have them cut off and use three-inch. The largest stick of timber is only fourteen inches square, and all the lumber is pine. The only way to build any kind of a rig is to make it double. The empire of all the Russians did not afford any better timber, and what we did get is brought a thousand miles, instead of two hundred, as I told you in my last letter. They are expecting great things of us, and if we fail it will be a bad go on them. A good house has been built for us at this place, and they are building another for us two miles further to the front. It has been furnished in better style than we expected. We have good beds, new cane bottomed chairs and haize covered tables, and all that man need for comfort. We can order anything cooked that we want, and if it is in the country we get it.

Butter and Cheese Market.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE AND BUTTER—July 29, CHEESE—Market dullest of the season and declined ½@¾c on all grades. Nearly twelve thousand boxes of factory cheese were offered. Sales at 7@7¼c; mostly at 7@7¼c. Four hundred and fifty-five boxes of farm cheese sold at 6@6½c.

BUTTER—Butter was quoted at 14@16c. Some fine creamery getting 18c.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET—July 29.—CHEESE—The cheese market was the dullest of the year. Three thousand boxes sold at 7@7¾c. Two thousand five hundred boxes went on commission. The leading price was 7¾c, and the average price was 7¾c.

—The adjourned term of Court opens on the 19th inst. The jury and trial lists appear in this issue of the MINER.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

UP KNAPP'S CREEK.

Eldred Items and Knapp's Creek Oil and Local Notes.

From our Regular Correspondent.

ELDRED, Pa., July 30, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

The first item of news this week is that there is a foaming flood in Knapps creek from the heavy rain during the night, and we shall look for a flood in the river during the week.... The K. & E. R.R. commenced making regular trips this morning through to Bradford and back. It is expected that connections will be made with other trains on the other roads so that all kinds of business may be carried on to the best advantage as regards matters of trade pertaining to the interests of the oil trade, traffic, &c.....The plank road enterprise is progressing favorably. The survey and location is completed and the job will be let this week on Thursday.....The Littlefield well has been showing up considerably during the past week. She had been making an extra demonstration a few days since and the packer gave way, settled down causing a break in the elbow of the tubing and letting on salt water. Yesterday at about 11 o'clock a. m. it commenced flowing and continued to flow about thirty to forty minutes, throwing out a steel spike, oil, &c.... J. D. Yeomans, John Craigie, Geo. Getchel, Rafferty and Dickson, with R. Dennis' livery rig, went down on the east side of the river to Millgrove and back on the other side and when about a half mile from the Bridge got into a tremendous mud hole and it is said that had it not been for the persevering, energetic and shrewd management of the driver, J. D. Yeomans, they would not have got out as well as they did.....Eldred is still improving considerably....R. Dennis has moved his old barns up on Central street and Archy Moore, of Richburg, is occupying a building for a first-class meat market....The wheel and Tank Shop and planing mill are doing a good business....The United Brethren Church edifice is progressing and is being painted.

....Hamlin is building a new store near the old one, or on the ground where the drug store stood, and Mr. Carter will soon commence a new building between that and Hicks' hotel.....A turn-table for the K. & E. R.R. is nearly finished, and there will be an engine house likewise in connection with the same.....The Union Depot at this place is really just the thing and there is an immense amount of freight business, requiring some five or six men to attend to it....There is a new depot at the Duke Center crossing near the Henry Baker farm, and a new one completed at Rixford and one under way at Summit City.....The Quarterly meeting at Eldred on Saturday and Sunday was well represented by the citizens of the village, but many of them were strangers. Rev. A. T. West, pastor of the church at Ceres, was the supply employed by the P. E.....Mr. J. Clark, a stranger stopping at the Central had a severe attack of the cholera during the night....Mr. Wm. Petre of Rixford informs me that he went fishing over on Cole Creek and caught some 40 or 50 trout, one of them weighing about a pound....Johnson & Lewis have a branch law office at Rixford.....The Roberts torpedo company have established an office at that place over the Hoffman drug store....E. B. Dolley has leased 10 acres of two different parties at one-quarter royalty. His No. 1 well is down 1900 feet and will soon have lots of the cheap stuff on hand to run over the hill to Frisbee station.....The Cooper Bros., No. 1, above the R.R. are drilling and have rig No. 2 up....Hammond & Sweeney, of Eldred, have a lunch room opposite the new depot. There is a decided improvement at this point since the old depot was taken away.

DUKE CENTER ITEMS.

S. W. Brace is cutting out some 8,000 feet of lumber per 12 hours at his portable saw mill near Baldwinville.....Wm. Baldwin has an accession to his family of a 11 lb. son.....J. E. & Wm. Baldwin well. No. 2, is down about 1900 feet.....Hamlin, No. 3, drilling....John Hoover, a contractor boarding at John Baldwin's has been sick a few days....Miss Sarah, daughter of Frank Sprague, has been very sick of fever, and Mr. Shanks also of New Brunswick has been very sick several days, but think they are on the mend.....I am informed that there was quite an interesting meeting in the grove last Sunday, 3½ miles above Duke Center, and a Sunday School has been organized at this point by the co-operation of outsiders or nonprofessors, who have contributed of their money and efforts to start in some sort of Sabbath exercises for moral culture.....U. C. Welton, No. 5, has a new rig up on Baldwin.....Steele & Co. have resumed drilling.....The Norwich Oil Co. have commenced to drill.

....Stewart & Co., on E. E. Sprague lot, have commenced a rig....Duke Center postoffice has sold 6,000 stamps since the 26th of June.....Mr. J. J. Pattison has made a great improvement and by an invention of his own on the sand reel which obviates all friction, requiring less steam, is more durable, and more easily worked....Mr. Jackson is doing a square business in a restaurant on Duke street.

....R. T. Scaggs has got out a big sign.

.....There was quite an excitement near the Duke Center depot recently. A fellow treed a hedghog supposing it to be a bear; watched it all night and found that it was only a porcupine....There are some three new wells at Rixford that may rank among the best in the vicinity of the Pine Tree, No. 1, viz: Pine Tree, No. 2, Knapps Creek Oil Co., and Howe & Daley on Failing lot, sold to Arnold & Dolley. Also another above, near the Dean well.

DELTA.

—A traveling rascal occupied the pulpit and preached acceptably in the church at Green's Corners, in the town of Independence, a week ago Sunday, and left that locality a day or two after with a horse and buggy belonging to parties in that neighborhood. He was tracked and followed to Williamsport, Pa., but there his pursuers were thrown from the trail, and at last accounts he had not been apprehended. The owners of the stolen property can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they are assisting in missionary work in some far distant section.—*Wellsville Reporter.*

—They must have some all-fired mean burglars in Mercer. The residence of a minister and an editor in that town were entered in one night recently, and strange as it may seem, they realised $120 worth of jewelry from the preacher and a $75 watch at the editor's.

FROM OUTSIDE.

—The post office at Mansfield has been made a money order office.

—We understand that work is very brisk at Antrim. About four hundred men working on full time, and being unable to fill the orders.

—Four thousand dollars are offered in premiums at the Valley Point Fair to be held at Cuba on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of September next.

—The Seventh-Day Baptist church at Green's Corners, Allegany county, N. Y., was struck by lightning week ago Saturday night, and the spire badly shattered.

—The old Drake well, on the flats below Titusville, put down nineteen years ago, has been torpedoed, and is now pumping at the rate of one barrel and a half per day.

—The Erie *Observer* is correct when it remarks: "Let a man owe you and he will never ask for a settlement; but let the amount turn in his favor, and it is astonishing how promptly he will bring in his bill.

—The fish in Conesus and Silver lakes are reported to be dying in large numbers. The same phenomena occurred last year to such an extent as to make the atmosphere offensive in many places along the shores.

—The Masons of Titusville are about making arrangements to erect a three-story Masonic Temple. It is to be built in Gothic style and will beyond doubt be the handsomest building in the city. It will cost, when completed, in the neighborhood of $40,000.

—The well known firm of Weeks Bros., of Jamestown, N. Y., have made an assignment. They were large real estate owners in Jamestown and owned the flouring mill there. They were also operating in Bradford for oil, and had a large grocery there.

—And now the rumor is started again that Francis Murphy is to marry a Miss Rose Wood, and the Binghampton *Leader* maliciously intimates that this great apostle of temperance is extravagant in his tastes, because he wants to adorn his bed room with Rose Wood.

—On Monday last Mr. G. W. Johnston, manager of Isaac Benson's Lymansville farm, took 900 pounds of his own make of butter to Wellsville, receiving therefor fifteen cents per pound. From twenty to twenty-five pounds per day is the production of this one dairy.—*Potter Enterprise.*

—The Cross-Cut railroad has been purchased by the Boston Refining Company, and will be opened for business on or before August 1. It has the promise of the through business from Oil City and places north to Corry; and the good will and assistance of the Lake Shore road.—*Corry Telegraph.*

—Since the sale of the tannery, the Oswayoites look more cheerful. The new owners seem inclined to push business and appear to be able to pay as they go. They have already contracted for the erection of six tenement houses and are making preparations to enlarge the tannery.—*Potter Enterprise.*

—The woman Haynes, who was so badly beaten in Roulet, an account of which we gave last week, bids fair to recover. Mrs. Vandermark and Haynes were arrested and taken before J. M. Lyman, Esq., who discharged Haynes and held Mrs. Vandermark to bail in the sum of $300, which was furnished by some of her friends.—*Potter Enterprise.*

—The progress made by McKean county within the past decade is, indeed, marvellous. In 1870 the population was but a little over 8,000: now it is estimated at 30,000. Six years ago the Philadelphia and Erie was the only railroad in the county; to-day there are six, three of which have been built within a year. It is needless to say that oil wrought this wonderful change. At least one-third of the county is underlaid with oil.—*Warren Mail.*

THE

McKean County Institute for 1878,

will be held at Smethport

Commencing AUGUST 27th,

at 10 a. m. and closing the Saturday following. Day sessions will be held in the school-house; evening exercises in the Court House.

A general examination of teachers will take place on Saturday.

The services of PROF. A. N. RAUB, Principal of the Lock Haven State Normal School have very fortunately been secured, as Instructor.

Prof. Raub stands high among the educational men of the State and nation.

Some other aid is expected. Lectures will be delivered, evenings.

DIRECTOR'S DAY.

Friday afternoon a general meeting for School Directors, Teachers, and Citizens will be held, at which all are cordially invited to be present. Questions interesting and beneficial to all will be discussed.

EVERY TEACHER IN THE COUNTY

should attend the Institute, coming the first day and remaining till the close. You owe it to yourselves and your pupils to attend and improve. If there are any so well qualified as to have no need of improvement (?) they should come and help to benefit the others by their influence and example.

W. H. CURTIS, Co. Supt.

July 27, 1878.—29 ti

Trial List.

Geo Camp Ex'r of John Southard vs S A Backus, 14 Dec T 1864—motion to open judgment

David J Keyes vs Alvin Hooker, 24 June T 1874—Ejectment for land in Eldred township

Wright & Wheeler vs D M wright, 139 Feb'y T, 1875—case upon promises

Darius A Hall vs Wm A E McCullough, 207 September T 1875—Ejectment for land in Otto Tp

I Atwood Putnam vs C H Crosby, 138 Feb T 1876—case upon promises

William Culbertson vs Annallies township, 61 Sept T 1876—Appeal from Auditors' Report

Jas A Anderson vs Hamilton township 68 Sept T 1876—appeal from Auditors' Report

Use of Anderson vs Hamilton township, 68 Sept T 1876—case upon promises

Wm A Richardson vs C S Whitney, 216 Sept term 1876—Assumpsit

Adm'rs of W M Newell dec'd, vs Ang W Newell 125 Feb T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

David DeGeller and wife vs L Emery Jr et al 196 Feb T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

Peck & Dikeman vs L Emery Jr et al 196 Feb T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

E Sartwell vs Ex'rs Estate of G Corwin 256 June T 1877—Replevin

Porter G Buchanan vs Aarry Boding 238 June T 1877—case upon promises

Amelia P Ring vs E C & A M Taylor 245 June T 1877—case upon promises

Davis & Sloan vs Peter Kilduff, 12 Sept T 1877—Appeal from Justice McDonald

John T Parry & Son vs G G Emery, 165 Sept T 18 7 case upon promises

Davis & Harris vs John C Drake et al, 238 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

V R Vanderbuilt vs A Hotchkiss et T T 238 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Liberty Tp

V R Vanderbuilt vs Dan McMullin 238 Sept T 1877 Ejectment for land in Liberty Tp

Jos Fox vs Hook & Rhodes 244 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

A M Lillibridge vs S S Simmons & T T, 262 Sept T 1877—Ejectment for land in Liberty Tp

A W Harry vs Wm Montgomery, 2 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

Washington Oil Ass'n vs Hook Bros. & Dolley T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

T O'Donnell & Son vs Benjamin Jacob, 11 Dec T 1877—Appeal from Justice Ward

Ex'rs of G D H Brooker vs L C Blakeslee, 75 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford township

Wilbur B McAllister vs O'Neil et al 141 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

Use of Mary A Hazard vs E J Buchanan, 286 Dec T 1877—Ejectment for land in Bradford Tp

Geo D Hatwig vs Charles Taylor, 285 Dec T 1877—Slander.

In Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania—ss.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Howard H. Hallock of Bradford, in the County of McKean, and State of New York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

GEO. A. STURGEON, Assignee.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Report.

STATEMENT of Smethport School Board fund for the year ending June 24, 1878:

	CR.	
By whole am't of seated tax levied		1304 78
" " unseated tax collected		213 56
" Judgment against Backus and Chadwick		606 74
" interest on same to April 14, 1878		37 50
" balance on hand last settlement		264 33
		2369 30
	DR.	
To commissions, &c.	39 40	
" Exonerations	4 80	
" Bonds taken up with interest	812 97	
" Coupons taken up	644 00	
" paid for renewal B & C Int'st	1 25	
		1904 72
		1904 72

Recapitulation.

Outstanding Bonds	$60 00
Am't in sinking fund	1924 72
Liabilities over assets	4675 48

Statement of Smethport School fund for the year ending June 24, 1878.

	CR.	
By whole am't of seated tax levied		9729 54
" " unseated tax collected		141 37
" State appropriation		198 86
" Tuition, spring and summer term		39 00
		$8819 95
	DR.	
To commissions, not	327 93	
" exonerations	7 60	
" repairs	12 75	
" fuel and building fire	175 26	
" Secretary's salary, 2 years	200 70	
" other expenses	69 62	
" teachers' wages	574 97	
		8819 95

Recapitulation.

Outstanding orders	92 25
Total cash on hand	121 23
Apparent balance	213 48
Actual balance after paying 92 25 outstanding orders—leaves over liabilities	$121 23

M A PRAGUE, C K SARTWELL, A E ARMSTRONG, } Auditors

R SARTWELL, Treas.

R. L. KNAPP, Sec'y.

List of Jurors.

ARRANGED JUNE TERM, 1878.

Buchanan, A W Bradford township
Baker D M Otto township
Canfield S A Eldred township
Caple John Annin township
Crossmire Daniel Keating township
Dunton J K Bradford township
Elliott Luman Liberty township
Eastwood John Liberty township
Fish Charles Bradford township
Ford John Liberty township
Hart C W Liberty township
Garthwait L Liberty township
Grimolds, R S Liberty township
Gifford Seth J Smethport borough
Griffith Wm Sergeant township
Hotsey A C Ceres township
Holmes C V Corydon township
Hagadorn A Lafayette township
Helmer A D Liberty township
Jewell Leonard Annin township
Kerns Frank Smethport borough
King W K Ceres township
Lamphier H B Eldred township
Littlefield Enos Eldred township
Martin John Sergeant township
Moody Chester Eldred township
Mellen C F Bradford borough
Perking Benjamin Ceres township
Pickford Wm Otto township
Robinson Jerome Annin township
Steinhauer Lovergent township
Simpson David Jr Annin township
Taylor W H Annin township
Wells C S Ceres township
White W W Smethport borough

Court Proclamation.

Thy Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, March 1, 1878, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday the 19th day of August, 1878, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, July 25, 1878, and the 102d year of the Independence of the United states of America.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Executor's Notice.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Niles Kinney, late of Annin township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased will make known the same, without delay, to

HENRY M. KINNEY, Executor.
at Annin Creek, Pa.,
or S. W. Smith, Att'y for Estate, at Port Allegany.—30-6t.

Notice.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Albert L. Kerr, of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 19th day of August, 1878, at 3 o'clock p. m., before L. D. Rogers, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, Franklin, Pennsylvania to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

30 td S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1878, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Barnum E. Fitzsimmons, of the township of

AROUND THE FARM.

How Rich Land Should Be.

This is a common question, and it means much more than is usually supposed. The answer is clear: Land should be just rich enough to grow the best crops. What is over this is a loss in the interest and the manurial properties that escape, as nitrogen, the best of them, will. There may therefore be too much fertility. But some crops require more than others, like corn, the grasses, and foreign crops in general. Not so with the grains, which may be too stout, so as to lodge, or grow, as they are apt to, more straw in proportion than berry.—Yet the grains (wheat in particular) will bear considerable enrichment—much more than it get. After learning by test what kind of manure the land wants—and the manure of the farm usually answers the purpose—the application becomes only a matter of quantity and the gauge may be maintained by a proper rotation, using, if enough can be made (which can by proper management), only farmyard manure, and what the farm furnishes in sod, green crops, etc. It thus becomes an easy matter to push the crops as desired. The question arises, to what extent they shall be pushed and not leave too large a surplus in the land. As I said before just enough to grow the best crops, as land may be too rich or too poor to realize profits. This always leaves a portion in the soil, enough to give the necessary balance and texture. This is not a very large amount. For instance, a poor soil that barely pays expenses, given a good coat of manure, properly applied, so that the top ground where the roots are gets the benefit of it, will pay all expenses, including the manure, with something over besides, depending on how cheap the manure was obtained, while the land has still some left of the application, which is the commencement of improvement, making, with the same amount of manure in the second crop, a better yield, which is still further improvement in the land. Here is profit from the crop, and increased value of the land. At this rate, it does not take many years to bring up the land to a high state of fertility. But is this advisable? Evidently not, as it leaves too much unused enrichment in the soil. The course is to use manure enough to grow the most profitable crops and no more. This is economy. It still keeps the soil in a good mechanical condition, with small waste of the nitrates, the crop taking up what is needed, leaving to the soil its share, kept up, not exceeded, by what excess in application is demanded to supply the waste. In this way less manure and more benefit will result.

It is a fine way of farming, bringing up the land with comparatively little outlay, and at the same time realizing large yields with increased profit through the economical use of the manure. The poorest land thus becomes an object of interest. It is the true means of renovating our New England farms, with their miserable markets for all kinds of produce, and adapted to mixed husbandry. With an advantage derived from keeping manure at the surface so as to get its full benefit before it disappears in the depths of the soil, and get it at once, realizing thus an additional saving with a corresponding reduction in the expense (amount) of manure and the labor of handling it: a new era in farming has dawned which is slowly but surely revolutionizing the old wasteful method of burying beyond resurrection. It now only needs care in saving and properly applying. But much—indeed all—is depending upon the manner in which this is done. To put the manure in heaps, and leave it there for a time, is a two-fold loss—a loss of labor and the strength of the manure—and if left for a long time, the loss of manure will be great, and its strength will be unevenly distributed, some places, where the heaps were, getting too much, the rest not enough. Let it be remembered that it is manure, the coarse material of the farm, on which the profit of the land depends, and that it accordingly requires careful management, so as to avoid waste, not only in the stable around the barn (using absorbents and protection), but on the field, in the application and the amount given.—*F. G. in Bradford Reporter.*

Hints to Young Farmers.

When commencing your agricultural life remember that industry, economy and integrity will insure success, and form the best capital that can be employed.

Plow deep. The wealth of the soil is not all within six inches of the surface.

Cultivate thoroughly if you wish to reap abundantly. Do not waste your means, and fritter away your time by raising a crop of noxious weeds with your corn and potatoes.

Keep a watchful eye upon the farm and its surroundings. But it does not follow that you should imbibe "eyeopeners" at public houses, beer shops, or corner groceries.

Shear your sheep at the season when you shed your coat for the season. Then be careful that some smart "traveling agent" does not pull the wool over your eyes and shear you.

Dress your lands with fertilizers rather than yourself with broadcloth. The one reimburses the amount expended with interest—the other returns nothing, but continually clamors for further disbursements.

After your crop has been raised, it will be wisdom to raise any mortgage which may be resting upon the farm. This will raise a heavy load from your mind, and raise your courage and spirits beyond measure.

Do not curry favors with the rich or great. If you must do something of the kind, just curry your cattle and horses. This will do them good, and benefit you also.

When by reason of inclement weather, you cannot cultivate the soil, it will be wisdom on your part to cultivate the mind. A valuable harvest will reward all earnest and faithful culture.

Never allow yourself to be inveigled into "running in debt." When you are tempted to do so, go into your field and plant an extra acre with some edible crop.

The sheriff is an undesirable acquaintance. Avoid him as you would a pestilence. This can be easily done by paying cash on the spot for everything you purchase.

It is economy to buy the best farming utensils no matter what the price may be.

A Cheap Cheat.

The disposition of the American people to get something for nothing is well illustrated by the subscription list of a paper published in New York called *The Advocate*. In its issue of July 10th, it claims 542,013 subscribers—or at least a circulation of that extent. The regular price per year as published, is fifty cents; in clubs of four or more, twenty-five cents, at which rate the principal payments are made. It has a special rate of ten cents per annum to masters of Masonic lodges and Granges, and to teachers and preachers. Allowing these to offset against the few who may be assumed to pay the full single rate, it will be fair to count twenty-five cents as the average price. On this basis the receipts for the year on the list claimed, would be $135,563. The expenditure for white paper at the estimated price, six cents per pound, $176,280. For postage, $58,760. For composition, $4,368. For press work, $9,860. These items amount to $248,768. Allowing receipts for advertising—the only source of income besides subscriptions—to be great enough to pay clerk hire, although there will not be sufficient by a great deal—there is a direct loss of $118,265 for the year. To this there must be added the cost of editorial labor, office rent, power, insurance, gas, ink, paper wrappers, and other expenses amounting to a very large sum. But without counting these minor items it will be seen that the weekly loss sustained is a little more than $2,000. Who pays it? Will any man continue the publication of a paper which must inevitably deplete his capital more than $2,000 every week in the year? At the figures shown the cost of the paper for one week is $4,784. Now allowing, as before, minor expenses to be met by advertising receipts, and we shall see where the profit comes in.

The increase in subscriptions for the week ending July 10th, is set down as 37,042, which, at twenty-five cents each, would be $9,260, not counting odd cents. This makes the receipts for that week exceed the expenditures by $4,476. At this rate of increase a few weeks will put in the treasury of the concern $20,000 or $30,000, with obligations that can not possibly be met, and the paper will no longer be sent to the million, more or less, of subscribers who will each have invested with no hope of return, sums ranging from ten to twenty-five cents, which aggregated will be a tempting fortune to the publisher, provided only he stops his paper just at the moment when receipts fall off materially.

So much for *The Advocate* as a business venture. As a newspaper it is a very curious affair. It professes to be the organ of the Greenback party, but it is repudiated by conventions, and really it has no finally policy. In a scrap of editorial in the number before us a mission is claimed:—"It is a mission of warfare against the subsidized press, the middlemen and 'the money power,' which in another place are represented by the striking euphemism, 'the trinity of American diabolism.'" It professes to be a sort of Masonic organ, a Grange mentor, a Quaker advocate; its little mission so happily defined leaving plenty of leisure for such labors. It is a transparent fraud. Not many years ago its editor, Walter H. Shupe, planned a Masonic enterprise in Havana, N. Y., which had not the sanction of the craft, but was worked with such skill that many good men were duped out of considerable sums of money, while the enterprise, a grand Masonic educational institution, failed. In the same way *The Advocate* will fail, but the losses will be divided among a great number of simpletons who think a large weekly sheet can be published for twenty-five cents a year when the white paper and postage cost twice that sum.

A street vender of oranges called out, "Here are your nice oranges two cents apiece. Cost half a dollar a dozen."

"How can you afford 'em at two cents?" said a doubting purchaser.

"Why you see I sells so many of 'em, sir. I has to sell lots to make 'em pay."

So with *The Advocate*. It is a poor sheet, poor paper, poorly printed, a cheat dear at the price. It can not last long, and when it drops out its friends will no doubt be ready to put their small ventures in any other enterprise that makes liberal promises for small pay. Twenty-five cents is a small matter—let it slide. *Elmira Husbandman.*

A Cool Conductor.

I don't know whether you would call it coolness or brazen impudence, and perhaps it don't matter; but for what your Frenchman understands by nonchalance, and in its most perfect form of development, commend us to Pete Frost, aforetime connected with the Portland & Buckfield Railroad, in Maine, but now serving the B. & P. running out from Boston. It was years ago when Frank O. J. Smith had put the Brookfield branch into running order, and had built a steamer to connect with Mexico and Rumford on the Androscoggin. Frost was one of the first conductors on the road. He seemed to think he could drive an engine as he had been in the habit of driving on the North Waterford stage coach. His first grand operation was to collide with an engine and tender between Minot and Hebron, by which both engines were essentially smashed. His next brilliant exploit was close to Brookfield, when he ran plump into a freight train.

Mr. Smith thought that would not answer, and he dropped a polite note to Frost informing him that his services would be no longer required on the road. Away posted Pete to Portland, finding Frank O. J. at the old Elm House.

"Mr. Smith," said he plumply and unblushingly, "I wish to be re-instated on your road."

"What!" exclaimed the governor. "Put you back on that road?"

"Yes, sir."

"Trust you again as conductor?"

"Exactly, sir."

"Bless me! and you have already smashed up three engines for us, besides endangering many lives!"

"Yes sir—and for that very reason you ought to put me back there. I have now learned the trade. You can trust me. If anybody has a question about the propriety of trying to put two engines ahead, on the same track, and in opposite directions, it is not to me, sir. I tried it twice, and I know—it—can't—be—done!"

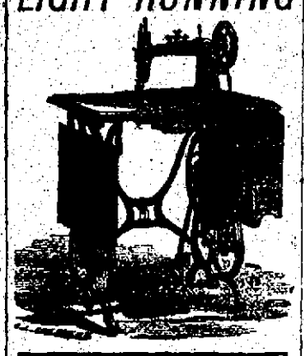
It was too good. The twain took something in Charley's back parlor, and Pete Frost was re-instated.—That was more than a score of years ago. Pete has been railroading ever since, and has never met with another accident. In fact he is accounted one of the best conductors running out from Boston.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING



DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:
It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.
It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.
It requires almost no *adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.
It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.
It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle* and *nerves*, which are more valuable than money.
It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.
Every machine *warranted*.
Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.
Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,
"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"
"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"

An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.
Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,
HOME OFFICE,
Broadway and 14th St., New York.

Miscellaneous.

M. L. ARMSTRONG

Dealer in

Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Keller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-22 y1

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-22 y1

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
MINER
AND BE
HAPPY.

Lines of Travel.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

Stages run to and from all regular trains Until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and *Wright House as follow*

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD

Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 6.30 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, L've..	11.35 a.m	6.20 p.m	8.25pm
Fristoe.....	11.50	6.35 †....	8 35....
Cory's.....	11.42 *	.....	8 41
Farmers Valley..	11.51	6.48 †....	8 51
Smethport.....	12.05	6.00 †....	9 00....
Crosby.....	12.18 *....	6.16 *	.....
Colegrove.....	12.19	6.21 †	.....
Hamlin.....	12.22	6.25 *	.....
Werowag.....	12.40	6.46 *	.....
Clermont Arr..	12.55	7.00	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont, Lve....	1.30 p.m	7.30 a.m	3.0 pm
Werowag.....	1.35*	7.30 *	9.14 ....
Hamlin.....	1.46 *	7.50 †	8.22
Colegrove.....	1.50	7.54 †....	8.25 ....
Crosby.....	1.55 *	8.01 *	9.35....
Smethport.....	2.13	8.20	.....
Farmers Valley..	2.26	8.39	.....
Cory's.....	2.36	.....	.....
Fristoe.....	2.38	8.51	.....
Larrabee, Arr....	2.45	9.00	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent

Olean, Bradford & Warren Railway Time-Table.

TRAINS LEAVE BRADFORD AS FOLLOWS:

6.30 a m, Express, arriving at Olean at 8 00 a m making close connections for Buffalo.

7 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 9 00.

10 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 1 00.

2 00 p m Mail arriving at Olean at 5 30 p m making close connection for Buffalo.

3 00 p.m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 5 30.

5 00 p m Express arriving at Olean at 6 50.

5 30 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 8 00.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT BRADFORD AT

8 35 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 9 10.

9 35 a m Express leaves Olean at 7 35.

11 45 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 11 15.

12 40 p m Mail leaves Olean at 10 50. Train leaving Buffalo at 7.25 on the B. N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

4 20 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 4 00.

6 50 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 2 20.

9 30 p m Express leaves Olean at 8 00. Train leaving Buffalo at 4 35 on B., N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

Bradford Branch

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	21					
	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Carrollton, L've	9 30	8 35	3 10	12 25	8 22	10 27
Limestone "	7 25	10 25	4 35	12 20	8 42	10 52
Babcock "	10 03	10 50	4 43	12 48	9 00	....
Kendall "	10 12	11 00	4 52	12 57	9 09	11 12
Bradford, Arr	10 15	11 30	4 54	1 00.	9 09	11 17
Bradford, L've	10 45		4 58	1 20	....	....
DeGolia "	11 05		5 08	1 39	....	....
Custer City "	11 10		5 10	1 53	....	....
Lewis Run "	11 25		5 6	....	....	....
Big Shanty "	11 37		5 26	....	....	....
Crawfords "	11 45		5 41	....	....	....
Alton "	12 16		6 01	....	....	....
Gilpatrille, Arr	12 25		6 15	....	....	....

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	20					
	am	am	am	pm	pm	pm
Gilpatrille, L've	6 40	....	....	....	....	....
Alton "	6 45	....	....	....	1 50	....
Crawfords "	6 58	....	....	....	2 05	....
Big Shanty "	7 12	....	....	....	2 20	....
Lewis Run "	7 30	....	....	....	2 37	....
Custer City "	7 18	....	....	....	1 45	3 45
DeGolia "	7 35	....	....	....	1 50	3 50
Bradford, Arr	7 55	....	4 05	....	2 00	4 05
Bradford, L've	8 00	6 30	4 25	2 20	5 20	6 20
Kendall "	8 05	6 35	5 35	2 25	5 25	6 25
Babcock "	8 13	6 51	6 50	2 33	5 33	....
Limestone "	8 21	6 39	7 05	2 38	5 40	6 47
Carrollton, Arr.	8 45	7 00	7 35	3 00	6 05	7 30

SUNDAYS

A train will leave Custer City at 9 45 a m, arriving at Carrollton 10 50 a m. Leave Carrollton 4 00 p m, arriving at Bradford 4 40, and Custer City 5 00 p m.
Trains 20 and 21 run daily.

Through tickets to all points at the very lowest rates, for sale at the Company's office at the depot.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JNO. N. ABBOTT,
General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Mail—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.18; Jamison's, 8.28; Aurora, 8.30; Wales, 8.45; Holland, 8.55; Protection, 9.05; Arcade, 9.13; Yorkshire, 9.22; Machias, 9.39; Franklinville, 9.45; Ischua, 9.59; Rhodalia, 10.11; Erie B'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.39; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.53; Kidred, 11.05; Larrabees, 11.18; Hartwell, 11.22; Turtle Point, 11.27; Port Allegany, 11.46; Liberty, 11.59; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.30; P. & E. Emporium, 12.55; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 2.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.53; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.09; Jamison's, 5.18; Aurora, 5.23; Wales, 5.35; Holland, 5.46; Protection, 5.55; Arcade, 6.03; Yorkshire, 6.11; Machias, 6.28; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Rhodalia, 7.14; Erie B'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Weatons, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7 56; Kidred, 8.11; Larrabees, 7.31; Hartwell, 8.37; Turtle Point, 8.32; Port Allegany, 8.45; p.m connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.30 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:35 a. m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point, 6.40; Hartwell, 6.54; Larrabees, 7.02; Kidred, 7.19; State Line, 7.33; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 7.50; Erie B'y Junct. 8.04; Rhodalia, 8.18; Ischua, 8.35; Franklinville, 8.56; Machias, 9.09; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcade, 9.24; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.59; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.30 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m. Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.59; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.20; Turtle Point, 2.36; Hartwell, 2.43; Larrabees, 2.55; Kidred, 3.07; State Line, 3.15; Portville, 3.20 Westons, 3.26; Olean, 3.40; Erie B'y Junct., 3.44; Rhodalia, 4.02; Ischua, 4.19; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.43; Yorkshire, 4.52; Arcade, 5.05; Protection, 5.19; Holland, 5.29; Wales, 5.43; Aurora, 5.56; Jamison's, 5.53; Elma, 5.57; Springbrook, 6.06; Ebenezer, 6.15; Buffalo, 6.50 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R. R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean. Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 5.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " " Warren.....4.45 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....6.00 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p.m
" " Arr. at Erie.....7.30 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Kane.....6.30 a. m
" " " Warren.....7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton.....8.00 a. m
" " " Corry.....9.10 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.....10.35 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.30 a. m
" " " Corry.....1.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....2.05 p. m
" " " Warren.....3.20 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.05 a. m
KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie.....4.10 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....7.05 p. m
" " " warren.....7.50 p. m
" " arr. at Kane.....9.00 p. m

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & R. R. W.

NOTE.—The bowling time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gn'l Supt

Lines of Travel.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

Will hereafter be known by its new name,

New York, Lake Erie & Western R.R'd

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted June 2, 1878.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 6, †	No. 12.*	No. 4,	No. 8
D'kirk, L've.....	1.05 p. m.	.....	.....	7.55 a.m.
Lil Val. "	.....	2.45 "	.....	8.48 "
Salam'ca"	7.35am	3.35 p. m.	.....	9.12 "
Olean "	8.40 "	4.40 "	.....	10.03 "
Cuba "	9.07 "	4.56 "	.....	10.23 "
Genesee "	10.08 "	5.20 "	.....	11.42 "
Andover"	.....	.....	.....	12.02 pm
H'lville L've	11.05am	6.35 p m	12.35am	1.50
Minisink Jct..	1.05pm	8.47 "	2.30 "	4.30
Hinsdale "	2.56 "	10.58 "	4.20 "	6.20
P't Jervis"	7.15 "	3.38 a m	8.15 "	.....
New York"	10.45pm	7.25 a m	12.25p m	.....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

8.35 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sherman 8.47, Forrestville 8.56, Smith's Mills 9.06, Perrysville 9.17, Dayton 9.27, Cattaraugus 9.37, Little Valley 9.50, Salamanca 10.37, Great Valley 10.44, Carrollton 11.05, Vandalia 11.48, Allegany 12.1, p m, Olean 12.45, Hinsdale 1.5 35, Cuba 2.05, Friendship 2.35, Belvidere 4.18, Phillipsville 4.46, Scio 5.20, Genesee 6.07, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 p m.

4 15 p m, daily from Salamanca. Stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12 15 p m.

5 25 p m, daily from Friendship. Stops at Belvidere 6 44, Phillipsville 7 06, Scio 7 30, and arrives at Genesee at 7 55 p m.

9 20 a m, daily from Dunkirk. Stops at Sherden 9 37, Forrestville 9 50, Smith's Mills 10 02, Perrysville 10 17, Dayton 10 40, Cattaraugus 11 00, Little Valley 11 17, Salamanca 12 45, Great Valley 12 52, Carrollton 12 40, Vandalia 12 27, Allegany 12 57, Olean 1 05 p m, Hinsdale 1 36, Cuba 2 03, Friendship 3 00, Belvidere 3 36, Phillipsville 3 55, Scio 4 25, Genesee 4 50, Andover 5 45, Alfred 5 19, Almond 5 54, arriving at Hornellsville at 6 35 p m.

9 15 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 9 31, Forrestville 9 42, Smith's Mills 9 50, Perrysville 10 18, Dayton 10 25, Cattaraugus 11 00, Little Valley 11 24, and arriving at Salamanca at 12 30 a m.

6 05 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stops at all stations, arriving at Carrollton at 8 30 p m.

5 20 p m, except Sundays, From Carrollton. Stops at Vandalia 6 42, Allegany 6 48, Olean 6 55.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3.*	No. 9. †	1.*
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00a.m.
P't Jervis "	10.45 "	"	12.15 p m
H'lville L've	3.15 am	12.30pm	6.55 pm
Andover L've	.....	1.05 p m	.....
Genesee "	3.17	1.54 "	8.25 pm
Cuba ..... "	10.17 "	2.23 "	10.49 "
Olean ..... "	10.40	2.50 "	11.15 "
G'd Valley "	11.11 "	3.26 "	11.42 "
Salamanca Arr.	11.30 "	3.45 "	12.00 "
Cleveland "	7.04 p m	.....	.....
Cincinnati "	6.00 a m	.....	.....
G'd Valley L've.	11.57 p m	4.15 a m	12.2 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.30 "	5.45 p m	2.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

5.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 6.35, Alfred 6.53, Andover 7.10, Genesee 8.05, Scio 8.30, Phillipsville 8.55, Belvidere 9.45, Friendship 10.10, Cuba 11.17, Hinsdale 11.55, Olean 12.32, Allegany 12.45, p m, Allegany 12.49, Vandalia 1.33, Carrollton 2.25, Great Valley 2.56, Salamanca 4.05, Little Valley 5.08, Cattaraugus 5.38, Dayton 7.03, Perrysburg 7.10, Smith's Mills 7.55, Forrestville 8.17, Sheridan 8.37, and arriving at Dunkirk at 9.00 p m.

7.0 a m, from Carrollton, stops at all stations, arriving at Dunkirk at 8 15.

8 35 a m, except Sundays, from Olean, Allegany 8 49, Vandalia 9 01, arriving at Carrollton 9 40 p m.

4 00 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10 50 p m.

Sundays train 1 will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk.

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

In all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c.,

imitated perfectly.

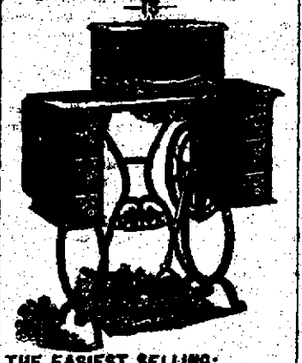
Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

Miscellaneous.

The White



THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines, which are offered as cheap second-hand bargains these days have been representated (and in some cases been even delivered after such representations) to be the WHITE.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED,

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Important to Horse Breeders.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the owners and breeders of horses of McKean county, that the celebrated

INBRED STALLION,

Hambletonian Prince, Jr.,

is now in charge of Mr. C. F. Adams, and will make the season of 1878 in Smethport and vicinity, as advertised by handbills

All admirers of well bred stock are respectfully invited to examine this horse, or his stock, on the farms of

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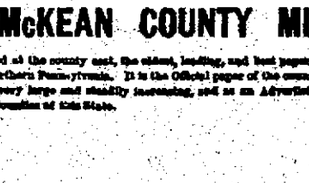

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